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12 September 1979

# Vietnam Report

No. 2138



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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### NEED TO STRENGTHEN MILITIA FORCES DISCUSSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jul 79 pp 1, 4

/Editorial: "Increase the Combat Strength of the Militia Forces"

/Text/ Today, in each locality in the country, the people are making an effort to emulate in productive labor; at the same time, they are constantly increasing their vigilance and making an effort to build forces and prepare for combat in order to smash the aggressive actions of the enemy.

Preparing for combat must, above all, be carried on well at each village. The forces in the localities for making timely attacks on the enemy include the militia and self-defense forces, local troops, the people's public security forces and the main-force troops stationed there. Among these forces, the militia is the largest, most widespread and most direct force. The militia is the mass armed force at the primary level; it is composed of both civilians and soldiers and, therefore, it must always satisfactorily complete two tasks: productive labor to build the country and combat readiness to defend the fatherland. Wherever, in mountain villages or in coastal villages, and whenever the enemy invades, the armed forces on the spot will immediately engage and annihilate the enemy, protect the lives and property of the people and protect the property of the state.

Building up the combat strength of the militia forces is a regular task that must be carried out well on three fronts: the political, ideological and organizational fronts. The quality of the militia forces is manifested above all in the political and ideological standards and the concept of organization and discipline of the cadres and soldiers. Providing the militia forces with political and ideological education is very important. Each person must be enabled to thoroughly understand the present situation and the present revolutionary tasks of the entire party, the entire army and all the people; they must be made to see clearly the dark plots of the Peking reactionaries and imperialism and they must constantly sharpen their concept of vigilance and their combat will power to be determined to fight and determined to win and be prepared to defeat the aggressors and defend our beloved fatherland.



Revamping things concerning the organization of the militia forces in the villages in accord with the production and combat tasks in each place is aimed at manifesting the effect of these units in peacetime as well as when war breaks out and at fulfilling two tasks: producing and fighting well. The economic situation in each locality and the distribution of the population in the regions are not the same and, therefore, the organization of forces must be flexible and in accord with the production and combat tasks in the localities. Things must not be organized the same way everywhere and there is no need to have fire power, mobile and service detachments in the same place. The organization of forces on some scale must be based on the combat tasks and the equipment capabilities. Otherwise, there will only be organization without having combat strength. The important point is that the armed forces must be trained really well. Satisfactorily carrying out the military training procedures for the militia forces stipulated by the state will ensure that the militia forces have the necessary knowledge and capabilities to undertake the tasks given them. Disseminating, studying and applying the combat experiences of the militia forces in the southern and northern border provinces in the past period is a very effective training method. Improving the management of the troops and the management of the equipment and weapons and maintaining the combat readiness procedures are also good training methods. Through mobilizing militia forces to protect political security and social order, control typhoons and floods and serve as assault forces in production, the quality of these forces must be improved.

All of the above tasks can be done well only when there is a rank of cadres with good capabilities. Raising the militia cadres' standards in guiding, commanding and managing the units, organizing combat, etc is a very important problem in improving the quality of the militia forces. The training of the young cadres based on basic and systematic guidelines must be coordinated with suitable programs and time periods. The local military agencies must, together with the party committee echelons and local authorities, strive to stabilize the primary level cadre ranks in charge of military tasks and satisfactorily provide policies regarding the number of these cadres in order to make it possible for each person to feel at ease and become deeply involved in grasping his responsibilities.

One of the basic factors leading to adequate combat strength in the militia forces is for the rear service sources on the spot to be developed based on the local economy. The on-the-spot rear service tasks of the militia forces must be planned and there must be close coordination between expanding the economy and strengthening the combat forces. Various tasks, from producing and repairing weapons and equipment to implementing the policies, providing material conditions for the people on combat alert and accumulating grain, drugs and other combat materials, must be the common tasks of the command section of the village military unit and the people's committee under the leadership of the local party committee.

With a lofty concept of vigilance, imbued with the viewpoint of the party concerning all-people national defense and armed revolutionary masses, each hamlet and village must strive to build militia forces that are strong in all respects and be ready to satisfy the requirements of the revolution in the new stage.

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ACTIVITIES OF LOCALITIES, PEOPLE IN PROTECTING PROPERTY REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jul 79 p 1

[Article: "Localities Actively Protect State Property"]

[Text] The cadres and people in Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Vinh Phu and Ho Chi Minh City are manifesting their collective ownership rights and carrying on the movement to protect socialist property.

#### Thai Binh

Because of the vigilance of the cadres, workers and people, a number of people who stole public property and encroached upon socialist property have been discovered. The people have helped the local authorities pursue and arrest the criminals and recovered for the state much property and many commodities such as cloth, clothing, soap and food.

A number of these criminals' methods of stealing state property, such as bribing cadres, filling out bogus invoices, gathering bogus ration coupons, trading in stolen goods, etc., were also discovered and brought to the attention of the public to help each person increase his vigilance.

#### Ha Nam Ninh

Implementing Resolution 228, Kim Thanh district has launched a collective mastery people's movement to protect state property.

In this movement, the people have discovered dozens of violations in transportation and each person has raised his spirit of responsibility in protecting goods during shipment. Miss Do Thi Xuan, who lives in Thanh Giang cooperative, saw a large rock lying in the middle of the railroad tract. By herself, she made an effort to push the rock off the tracks to maintain the safety of the trains carrying state goods. Do Thi Lan discovered a dishonest person and recovered nine steel rails for the railroad sector. Because of carrying out its patrol and guard tasks well, the Liem Can village public security section promptly arrested a group of criminals and recovered almost 60 wooden crossties for the state.



Hai Hung Cadres and people in Ninh Giang and Kim Dong districts who discovered thieves stealing state property promptly reported this to the public security forces and local authorities so they could inspect things, arrest the criminals and recover hundreds of meters of cloth for the state.

The people also helped the local authorities arrest a group encroaching upon public property and kept them from promptly dispersing the state commodities among dishonest merchants to sell.

Vinh Phu

Relying on the spirit of vigilance of the people, the public security forces and local authorities promptly arrested a group selling bogus ration coupons. After discovering this group, the people helped the local authorities search for the state commodities that these people had stolen. Many people who had purchased cloth coupons from this group of dishonest merchants turned them in to the state.

The people's ownership movement to protect state property is being promoted in the hamlets and villages and has brought many specific results.

11943

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### TWO RUMOR-MONGERS INDICTED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 27 Jun 79 p 7

[News Brief by TIN SANG Reporter AN: "3d Precinct Censures Two Rumor-Mongers in Public"]

[Text] On the evening of 25 June, approximately 1,200 people's representatives from Wards No 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 of the 3d Precinct met at a location in Ward No 10 to censure Lu Kien Thanh and Lam Van Cau. Both had several times spread a lot of false rumors with the intent of causing confusion among the masses. The site of their activities is the Vuon Chuoi market area where they gather to deal in precious metals illegally. The contents of rumors that were spread therefrom distort positions and policies of the Party and the State with the purpose of shaking the people's faith in the revolutionary government. Both admitted they were fully aware of the fallaciousness of their rumors, and this made the insidious plot of the saboteurs even more transparent.

Many representatives contributed comments on the occasion these saboteurs were censured before the public. All were of the opinion that the act of spreading false rumors with a malicious design as was committed by these rumor-mongers had to be dealt with severely in order to subdue them and their accomplices in their dark scheme. (AN)

9460  
CSO: 4209

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### INDONESIAN NEWSMEN VISIT RE-EDUCATION CENTER

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN MINGGU in Indonesian 17 Jun 79 pp 1, 12

[Article By Reporter Panda Nababan: "Prisoner of War Camp in Vietnam; Former Minister of Defense, Senator And Division Commanders 'Brain Washed'"]

[Excerpts] Nam Ha, Vietnam. Supported by modern weapons from Russia and China, the massive attack carried out by North Vietnam and the Viet Cong against South Vietnam at the beginning of 1975 was culminated with ease. This happened because quite unexpectedly the South Vietnamese army fled and surrendered.

Vietnam has since tried to put forward a "humanitarian" posture to the outside world in its treatment of the prisoners of war. The majority of them were sentenced to work in villages referred to as the New Economic Zone [NEZ]. In the NEZ projects the prisoners of war and their families work in agricultural production, animal husbandry and handcrafts.

Those of South Vietnam, whether civilian or military, who were considered leaders during the Thieu-Cao Ky regime were placed in what are called "re-educational centers". There, and this includes those in the NEZs, the prisoners receive teaching in communist doctrines.

We aren't surprised that South Vietnam fell so easily to North Vietnam. This wasn't caused by the superiority of the North Vietnamese or Viet Cong forces. Specifically it was due to the collapse of the national structure of South Vietnam and its national defenses because of corruption and moral decay. The Nguyen van Thieu and Cao Ky regimes became groggy, after being deserted in February 1973 by the U.S. army, as a result of the Paris agreement. Gen van Thieu and Marshal Cao Ky were able to escape and at present are living comfortably in the U.S. One owns a restaurant and the other a ranch.

Nam Ha

Some of the most serious offenders among the prisoners of war who aren't in

the NEZs are being re-educated in South Vietnam but some have been sent to North Vietnam.

A Vietnamese official told SINAR HARAPAN MINGGU privately that the prisoners of war being held in North Vietnam are those classified as "die hards", those hard to be convinced that the thinking of the Vietnamese government is true.

On 5 June SINAR HARAPAN MINGGU visited the prisoner of war camp at Nam Ha, for those considered "die hards". The camp is located some 70 km south of the capital city of Hanoi.

The location of Nam Ha prison was well chosen, being strategically situated and easy to guard. It is located in a valley between barren limestone mountains. For the last 20 km approaching the camp, we travelled on a village road made of stones.

Being very isolated, the prisoners can be easily guarded from the watchtowers, while they work in the fields or paddies.

The prison is enclosed by a wall and a barbed wire fence. Right in front of the gate there is a watchtower with armed guards. Search lights from the tower are aimed at the iron gates of the prison.

The camp is not very large. At present there are 500 prisoners housed there. There is a sport's field, a reading room, a small polyclinic, an aula for indoctrination and music practice to teaching those songs they are required to learn by Vietnam. The 500 prisoners are kept day and night in small cells with double decker beds. The windows have strong iron bars and the iron cell doors are very strong. By whatever facilities there are, a prison by whatever name is still a prison.

The commander of the prison, police Lt Col Tran Manh Xuyen, said that the camp is really not a prison but a re-education center.

"[They are being re-educated] so that they can return to society and understand the character and social system of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

What crimes have they committed to be imprisoned in the north? With real feeling police Lt Col Tran Manh explained the "crimes" of his prisoners.

"They are criminal offenders, who have shed blood and consciously helped to oppress the people, acting in the interests of the imperialist U.S. and its stooge Nguyen van Thieu.

The Vietnamese police Lt Col is a former military officer. He said that his job is to help the prisoners "understand" their responsibilities to the Vietnamese people. "Here they study how to adjust to the Vietnamese economic system so that they might become part of society," he added.

Lt Col Tran Manh related that from 1975-1979 he had "graduated" 380 prisoners and sent them back to society. He didn't say what kind of brain washing process had been used to convince them. Without hesitation he said that the basic human rights of the prisoners were respected. Whether or not this is true, only God really knows. He added "my staff consists of 50 people."

Generally the prisoners were military personnel with ranks ranging between captain and Lt General.

Preparations had been made for our visit to the prison as is normally done by any prison where reporters are coming to observe. But the prison walls, the iron bars and the faces and glint of the eye revealing imprisonment all tell a great deal. And this can't be polished up.

As we entered the gates we saw a small neat garden first. A tall figure with clear yeallow skin and wearing a black beret perched on his head, was busy weeding the garden.

When greeted he stood at attention in perfect military fashion. His politeness was forced, and the whole scene seemed unreal. Although he spoke English fluently, he refused to use the language. Questions asked in English were answered immediately in Vietnamese. This he did for his own safety because as long as we spoke with him, a prison official kept watch.

The lanky figure was the former Soth Vietnamese minister of national defense and security Lt Gen Nguyen Huu Co (50 years old). From 1965-1966 he was vice premier in the government of Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky. At the same time he served as minister of national defense and security. When the power struggle took place in South Vietnam and Cao Ky was shoved out, he fled to Hong Kong (1967-1970). In 1970 he became active in the military again but from 1973 until Saigon fell (1975) he was also active in the business world.

His expression didn't change while we talked with him. He remained cool and his gaze was sharp.

When asked about the fate of his family, the former minister of national defense and security only said he had four daughters and eight sons, five of whom were already married. Where are they at present? He answered with



the safest possible answer for him, "In Ho Chi Minh city". But when asked whether he was prepared to return to active military service if the Vietnamese government gave him the opportunity, the Lt Gen couldn't control his emotions.

Without realizing it, his two fists tightened and his breathing became heavy. Clearly the emotions of the three star general, so important in the military, were touched. But he realized that he had to give the answer safest for him. "If I return to Ho Chi Minh city, I want to join a NEZ and farm and develop Vietnam," he said with an even voice. It was an answer reflecting a [Vietnamese] slogan and was given without emotion. Commander of the prison Lt Col Tran Manh smiled, being content with the answer of his "student".

From the direction of the narrow aula a group of prisoners could be heard singing in parts, "Vietnam, My Native Land." Someone was playing an accordion. Two of the men had guitars and 14 prisoners were cheering themselves up by singing under the direction of a conductor.

Suddenly and without warning they started singing with spirit the song "Colonel Boogey" which became popular in the film "The Bridge Over the River Kwai." It was a song sung by British soldiers so savagely treated in captivity by the Japanese in Thailand during World War II.

Perhaps the prison officials didn't understand the real meaning of the song which cheered the prisoners up and helped them forget their sufferings. They sang "Colonel Boogey" with loud voices and whistled freely. In the library we met with a former member of the Senate in the Nguyen van Thieu government. According to Senator Hoang Xuan Tuu (54 years old) he was a member of the Vietnamese Partai Revolusi Besar [Great Revolution Party] in Saigon.

The prison officials kept us from talking at length with the senator. Both Lt Gen Nguyen Huu Co and Senator Xuan Tuu when asked when and where they were arrested, answered identically "we weren't arrested. We turned ourselves in to the government."

No matter which prisoners were asked, all of their answers were the same with those given by the Lt Gen and the Senator. There were also among the prisoners of war the division commander of the 25th division Brig Gen Ly Tong Ba, the commander of the troops of a mobile division Col Xuan Loc and division commander Col Le Ba Nam.

Also among the prisoners were several military doctors and Professor Ha Nham Ding from the Saigon University.

Opportunity to talk with these prisoners was only given for a few minutes by the prison commander.

Were their families allowed to visit them? "Oh, yes, they can," answered Tran Manh immediately. Sad to say however that none of the information given by the prison commander could be checked with the prisoners as to its truthfulness. Behind iron bars, the risk in talking about what is true was too great.

From a distance the sound of a record was heard. At first it was indistinct then grew louder. After listening to the record for sometime it became clear that the song being played was the Christmas song "Jingle Bells." Obviously the prison's collection of records came from Saigon.

Captions: [photos not reproduced]

1. Prison Commander Lt Col Tran Manh

2. Former minister of defense and security. He face appears calm but the Lt Gen is under pressure. He denies it. His stance was struck to give the impression that he was relaxing taking care of his garden.

3. Seantor. In the reading room provided, they act busy as if reading. In the book racks were many books on Marx-Lenin doctrine and books by Ho Chi Minh. Senator Hoang (3rd from left) was happy being interviewed but time was limited.

4. Inside courtyear. A view of that part of the prison. Clothes are drying in front of the prisoners sleeping "cells".

7785

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### CONCENTRATE ON IMPROVING THE MOVEMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SAO in Vietnamese 19 Jun 79 pp 1,7

[Editorial: "Concentrate on Improving the Movement and Distribution (of Goods) Link"]

[Text] The replacement of the capitalist trade system by the socialist trade system constitutes a revolutionary change in our national economy. Socialist trade constitutes an important instrument for guaranteeing the collective ownership right of the people in the area of goods distribution. It is entrusted with the responsibility of building a new movement and distribution machinery based on the ceaseless development of productive power and the harmonious development of the three revolutions. The more we produce, the more material conditions our socialist trade system has for serving the people and production better, thus expanding the division of labor in a more rapid and efficient manner.

While we still have many difficulties in production and our commodities are far from abundant, the distribution link in the socialist trade system needs more improvement than ever so that we can have a distribution system serving the right aims, one which is relatively fair and rational while being fairly stable, i.e. people will get much when there is much and little when there is little, with each one having his share, especially the laboring people.

We have made and are in the process of making many great efforts to build a socialist trade system capable of fulfilling its heavy tasks in the immediate revolutionary period. In spite of the many progresses achieved, there still remain many impediments and obstacles causing losses that at times are severe, thus preventing in no small way the realization of the task of boosting production and stabilizing people's life. There are many reasons for this state of things:

We still have not had good and comprehensive coordination among many sectors so as to insure that our socialist trade system gathers within its confines a large volume of commodities, thus having a determinant role in the economy as it controls all wholesale operations and the majority

of the retail outlets; our collection system is not yet all-encompassing and rational, the collection price policy of our system still shows many unsatisfactory aspects, our banks have not come up with enough cash so that our trade sector can speedily take care of sales and purchases in time, we have not yet utilized well the strong position of our city in the production of handicrafts, in small and large industries, so that our state-run trade can have a mighty "volume of trade" which can then be exchanged for agricultural products coming from the provinces, etc.

The communication and transportation sector still does not have enough means to insure timely and loss-free transportation for a large volume of commodities as regards a number of essential food and food product commodities (such as rice, fish, pork, duck, etc.). Besides, it still has not been able to end all pilfering channels on the way.

Our storage system still has many loopholes and poor equipment, resulting in losses that at times are serious to the common property. And we have not overcome in a very effective manner the social ills of theft of public property or "combinations" resulting in the disappearance of public goods into the free market.

Finally, and it is a very important factor, though we have had progress and seen a number of good examples in service attitudes, in general we have not been able to build a force of sales cadres with a truly solid professional background in all aspects, especially as regards their devotion. Thus, we have not been able to do away with such social ills as the cutting down on the criteria to which the customers are entitled, we have not been able to overcome the bureaucratic ill and the superciliousness of a number of state-run and cooperative trade workers, etc.

In the situation where we are still encountering many difficulties in production and living standards, the focusing on improving the movement and distribution link of commodities does not merely constitute an important economic task, it is also a political mission of vast significance which clearly expresses the nature of our system. To do this well we need the concentration of efforts from many sectors, from the trade to the industrial, cottage industry, and handicrafts sector, from the communication and transportation sector to the banking sector, etc. Also everybody, from the government cadres and workers to the industrial workers, farmers, handicraft artisans, collective and individual laborers, etc. must promote his sense and right of collective ownership, contribute to increasing the source of goods for the socialist trade system, contribute to stopping all pilferings and losses to the common property and insuring a fair and rational distribution, thus insuring that the production and people's life be better served in more effective and practical ways.

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### POWER ALLOCATION TO PRODUCTION UNITS

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 10 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by Th. Ng.: "Allocation of Set Quotas of Electric Power Utilization for the Production Units"]

[Text] The Power Management and Distribution Office is taking initial steps to implement the allocation of set quotas for power utilization to 300 more production enterprises within the city. These quotas are based on the concrete production plans of each and every enterprise as calculated on a quarterly or yearly basis. Thus, to avoid waste, electric power will also be allocated just as the other raw materials to the various production units.

In the case of the enterprise administrative organs, communal housing projects, and the people's homes, the power utilization quotas will be set based on the average utilization levels of these units in the last three months of 1978 less 20 percent. In order to strictly implement the above quotas, the Municipal Power Service is working with the Finance Service so that the latter would cut 20 percent of the appropriations allowed to the above-mentioned units for power utilization as compared to now. If a number of units fail to save power in accordance with the proposed quotas the Municipal Power Service may have to decide on cutting out a number of power utilization hours corresponding to the excess amount of power used over and beyond the quotas.

At present, in order to alleviate the difficulties of life in the city, the Municipal Power Service only cuts power for 15 hours a week instead of the 36 hours which were cut out heretofore. The power branches are implementing the policy of cutting off three hours of peak use at night on a set night according to each area.

As for the schedule for cutting off power for twelve hours, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., each week, it has been decided as follows:

Power off on Tuesdays: Thu Duc and Thu Thiem areas.



Power off on Wednesdays: The Third, Tenth and Eleventh Wards, and the three 15-kilovolt lines of Vo Thi Sau, Dien Bien Phu and Nghe Tinh Soviet streets belonging to the First Ward, and the 15-kilovolt line of Phu Tho Hoa and Au Co streets belonging to the Tan Binh district.

Power off on Thursdays: The Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, plus the Le Minh Xuan area.

Power off on Fridays: The First Ward with the exception of those areas already cut off on Wednesdays, the Fourth Ward and the Nha Be area.

Power off on Saturdays: The districts of Phu Nhuan, Binh Thanh, Co Vap, Hoc Mon, and Tan Binh (with the exception of those areas already cut off on Wednesdays), plus Cu Chi.

1751

CSO: 4209

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### NEW SOURCES OF GRAIN FOR DISTRIBUTION TO HO CHI MINH CITY RESIDENTS

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 30 Jun 79 p 7

[Article by Th. Ng.: "More Sources of Food Dug Out For Eventual Distribution to Our Compatriots in the City"]

[Text] On 29 June, the price of rice in the city markets such as Ba Chieu, Nguyen Van Troi, Ben Thanh, etc. has gone down from 40 to 60 cents per kilogram as compared with two days before.

The price and commodity source control work at the markets is still underway. It is precisely this effort on the part of the local responsible organs which has contributed significantly to the lessening of evil price fluctuations in the price of various food commodities in the last few days.

Together with this effort to curb the speculative price hikings, a number of city wards are actively going out to dig out more grain sources in the provinces so as to enrich the sources of food commodities for their own localities, thus affecting favorably the present market situation. Last 27 June, the district of Binh Thanh has sent someone to Tien Giang Province so that he can buy yam and bring it back to distribute among the district residents, thus increasing the volume of food which each day comes to the markets within the district.

1751

CSO: 4209

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### STOPPING THEFT OF GOODS URGED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 6 Jun 79 p 3

[Article: "Keeping the Vice of Goods Theft in Check"]

[Text] In the past, the protection of socialist property had yet to be conducted properly at the port of Saigon where over one hundred pilferage cases occurred in a certain month. In addition to pilferages inside the port, these goods were also stolen by bad elements while being transported to warehouses or user units. There were serious thefts of goods such as the loss of a chemicals truck which occurred in April 1979 or the case of the rice chaff junk which just disappeared last May.

From 15 February to 15 May 1979, there occurred within the port area 446 cases of goods pilferage involving 507 people. Most of the pilferages that occurred during these three months involved a certain number of bad elements working in the port. Outsiders who came to the port on business and bad elements from wards of the 4th Precinct that bordered on the port were also responsible for nearly 100 pilferage cases. During this time, fairly large quantities of goods consisting of chemicals, rice, wheat, fabrics, fertilizers, sugar, milk, tobacco, white yarn, clothing for export, gasoline, oil, etc. were recovered.

With regard to grain which was brought from the port to milling plants at Binh Dong, Binh Chanh and the Le Quang Liem pier, pilferage also occurred routinely along the transportation route. Usually, bad elements worked out arrangements with people aboard these transportation facilities, making it possible for launches to draw up alongside and carry the goods away. In many cases, the bad elements arranged for children to stop vehicles on their route so they could hop onboard and sneak away with the goods. Occasionally, they laid "ambushes" at crossroads, waiting for the vehicles to slow down then jumped onboard to "swipe the merchandise". This practice took place frequently on the road section running along the Chuong Daong quay between the Nguyen Tat Thinh and the Calmette bridges and in the Tan Thuan bridge area of Nha Be District. In front of the entrance to Warehouse No 5, there were also instances the bad elements threw rocks at the vehicle windshield then jumped onboard to steal the merchandises. As to grain carried by junks or barges, thefts usually took place on the river section forming the common boundary line between

the 4th and 8th Precincts and the Nha Be District. As many as one hundred small launches usually plied this triangle area.

People inside the port and outsiders also colluded with each other at times to pass merchandises over wall fences. Such thefts occurred about ten times over the last three months.

#### Protecting Port Cargoes

At the time the movement of safeguarding socialist properties was launched, the Board of Directors of Saigon Port, Port Precinct Public Security and the 4th Precinct People's Committee carried out several measures to protect port cargoes. Together with youth forces, the port trade union courageously uncovered mistakes committed by workers in its production units and locals. On the other hand, it was the union members themselves, male and female, who joined forces with Red Flag youths and the guard unit in controlling people and vehicles moving through port entrances. It was these very protection forces that discovered many thefts of goods hidden underneath clothes. According to comrade Tran Tat Hai, union secretary of cargo handling area No 1, motivating and educating workers in safeguarding properties was among the area's most important tasks. During the "Stir Up the Waves of Bach Dang" emulation, in addition to meeting the criteria of working days and working hours, union locals also registered their determination to safeguard socialist properties. Those locals which violated this commitment were not allowed to compete. Also according to the union secretary, cargo handling area No 1 had been moulded into a leading banner in the movement of safeguarding socialist properties and protecting port cargoes. During April and May, the level of workers' violations against cargoes decreased 50% as compared with the first two months of 1979.

In the meantime, people in neighborhoods belonging to wards that bordered on the port also voluntarily prepared statements pledging not to keep possession of illicit goods, not to do business in stolen goods and not to harbor people doing illegitimate trades in their homes. People in Wards No 2, 7, 12, 13 and 18 participated in more than 7,000 sessions studying regulations on the safeguarding of socialist properties. Through education, 4,121 families living in these wards had recommended appropriate punitive measures against crimes of violating State properties. The people also proposed to deport from the city all those elements still living in their areas for the time being who had committed acts of larceny. Many families trading in stolen and illicit goods had been ordered to suspend their business. One by one, neighborhoods offered suggestions to the ward people's committee on the classification of criminal subjects and in recommending prosecutory measures. Through suggestions contributed by people in neighborhoods, 35 offenders were sent to reform camps. In addition, 81 households were classified as deportable from the city and suspended from doing business in illicit goods. In early May, Ward No 13 discovered three junks selling illegal goods. In just one week, Ward No 18 caught two thefts of goods, recovering 200 kilos of fertilizer, 180 liters of gasoline, 70 liters of oil, 160 solder rods and 24 liters of brake fluid. Civil defense forces also recovered a quantity of goods while conducting patrols at night.

In addition to the above-mentioned measures, during the recent past all cargo movements from the port to other places were placed under escort. Escort personnel who accompanied vehicles or junks regularly checked the cargoes and prevented bad elements from stealing. As a result, the pilferage situation has improved.

Protecting port cargoes and socialist properties is everybody's duty. Saigon port workers and compatriots of the 4th Precinct are enjoying the honor of being the vanguard people in protecting the huge volume of goods at this port. (HVN)

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### PREVENTING THEFT OF GRAIN UNDERWAY

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 15 Jun 79 p 3

[Article: "Combat the Vice of Grain Theft"]

[Text] In what ways can we alleviate — before ending them altogether — thefts of grain at the Le Quang Liem and Binh Dong piers? This is a rather complex problem because stealing takes many forms, from simple to well-organized, because the amount of grain stolen varies from a few kilos to thousands of kilos and because people who steal and consume these illegal goods belong to various age groups and all classes.

As far as forms are concerned, the most simple is sweeping and scooping up handfuls of rice or paddy that leaks out during handling as indulged by children, the old and the weak. But in order to have more spillings, these people do not refrain from stabbing the bags with pointed hooks to let grain pour down. They even use sharp knives to slash the bags and let grain spill all over. In addition, there are many other forms of theft which usually involve people working in cargo handling jobs, weight control, warehouse keeping, etc. Most remarkable, however, are organized thefts such as the dumping of over ten wheat grain bags into the river by junks No HF 8414 and HF 8263 which took place on 10 May 1979 in the area of Station 2 of Binh Dong pier. Or the secretion of 14 paddy bags which was recently discovered by Tran Van Chanh, chief of team No 2, Station 2 of Binh Dong pier. Or the case of 140 kilos of wheat grain stashed away aboard truck No 52A-36-88 which was uncovered at 1945 hours on 30 April 1979 by Nguyen Van Suong, chief of team No 7. When grain is transported by junks or barges, these craft have to cross under the Rach Ong and the No 2 bridges where upon their approach as many as one hundred small launches would pull up alongside and make away with the grain. Or at shallow passages people aboard these transportation facilities would arrange to dump the cargo into the water so that their accomplices could dive under and recover it. If grain is carried by trucks, it certainly find its way into accessory boxes.

The culprits who commit these grain thefts are not only people aboard junks or trucks, they also include people on river banks, people in warehouses and outsiders, all involved with each other.

As far as the magnitude of these thefts is concerned, there are cases involving only a few kilos such as the case of Nguyen Van Ut who was caught stealing one kilo of wheat grain at local No 7 by Le Van Ri, a worker. But there are also thefts in excess of ten tons such as the loss of 16 tons of grain which occurred on 5 June 1979 aboard a junk delivering 200 tons to granary No 406. The same junk had on a previous occasion caused the loss of 13 tons of milled rice. There are still many instances in which the difference between issue and delivery may amount to more than ten tons.

Granaries taking deliveries of grain on the Le Quang Liem as well as on the Binh Dong pier are in general abutting on roads which are narrow at both places, making it difficult to separate those responsible for grain handling from passers-by. On waterways, habitations are built well into the traffic channel, which makes it easy to arrange for the transfer of grain to river banks or to dump it into the river without being detected from the street side. Therefore, to prevent and stop thefts of goods on waterways, coordination is required between the local government and mill workers and workers at the Binh Dong pier. This is as necessary as the coordination between the 4th Precinct the port of Saigon in protecting cargoes at this port. The children and the people who steal goods there are not strangers, they are the very people who live in the area. It is therefore necessary to subject these people to censure and education by neighborhoods.

Against people who operate transportation facilities in particular, weighing cargoes at both ends is a necessary measure. If a barge is used to carry goods, its hold must be locked when leaving the pier. Incidentally, we need to elaborate on the way weight control personnel in mills and granaries work. Most of these mills and granaries are short of personnel in charge of weight control. Furthermore, these people have the ability to increase or reduce the weight of grain bags by manipulating the scale counterpoise and by telling workers on which end of the scale platform they should load the bags. A former weight controller in granary No 406 confessed that he could increase or decrease the load of each cargo junk by three percent. As a result, given a load of 200 tons per junk, and if the weight controller colludes with the junk owner to take six tons off the load, they will be able to steal up to ten thousand dong each day by weighing the load of just one junk.

In addition, it is necessary to impose a total ban against those elements who trade in stolen grain around this area. At present, there are more than 20 people dealing in stolen grain in the area near bridge No 2 at Binh Dong. They usually stand by to carry away merchandises dumped overboard from junks and boats turning into the Ben Nghe Canal from the Twin Canal. This is a narrow section crowded with mooring junks and sampans, which makes it easy to commit the act under everybody's nose. (HVN)

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### BRIEFS

**LAM DONG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**—The Lam Dong Provincial People's Council has made plans to encourage the people of all nationalities in the province to fulfill the norm set for the cultivation of 22,000 hectares of rice and 10,000 hectares of corn and sweet potatoes in this 10th-month crop season, to actively improve the water conservancy network in order to double the winter-spring crop area over last year, to carry out afforestation on 4,000 hectares and exploit forestry products on a larger scale, and to increase the sources of handicraft and agricultural products for export. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Aug 79 BK]

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## AGRICULTURE

### 'HANOI RADIO' GIVES MID-AUGUST 10-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Aug 79 BK

[Summary] Peasants throughout the country, inspired by the anniversary of the August Revolution, the 2 September National Day and the recent government announcement of the new draft constitution, are enthusiastically striving to make the 10th-month crop a success.

"According to the General Statistics Department, as of 15 August, the country had sown and transplanted an additional 210,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, bringing the total transplanted rice acreage to more than 2.43 million hectares, achieving 65.6 percent of the planned norms.

"Despite serious waterlogging, the northern provinces have, over the past 10 days, transplanted more than 60,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, achieving more than 95 percent of planned norms. Many provinces have overfulfilled their planned norms--Cao Bang by 1.6 percent, Son La by 4.5 percent and Lai Chau by 13.8 percent."

Agricultural cooperatives in various localities affected by waterlogging are using the remaining seedlings to retransplant the drained areas to fulfill planned norms.

"As of 15 August, the southern provinces had sown and transplanted 910,000 hectares, achieving almost 46 percent of planned norms. Of this, provinces of the former B2 Zone have transplanted 730,000 hectares, fulfilling 42 percent of planned norms; and provinces of the former 5th Region have transplanted 50 to 90 percent of the planned area.

"In general, the transplanting speed in the southern provinces this year is very slow. Minh Hai has achieved 25.7 percent of planned norms, Long An 21 percent, Cuu Long 17 percent, Ho Chi Minh City 14 percent and Tien Giang 9.7 percent. Phu Khanh has just begun the transplanting."

Typhoons Nos 7, 8 and 9 have caused downpours in the northern provinces, flooding tens of thousands of hectares of rice and subsidiary crops. To save riceplants, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Hai Hung and Ha Son Binh provinces have mobilized manpower and pumps to drain water. In the

Mekong River Delta provinces, the river water level is rising, flooding some summer-fall and 10th-month rice areas. Peasants there are actively combating waterlogging while, at the same time, quickly harvesting the ripe summer-fall rice.

In general, 10th-month rice in both northern and southern Vietnam is growing fairly satisfactorily. Peasants have weeded 620,000 hectares of ricefields and provided them with sufficient fertilizer.

"Worth noticing is that in the north the 10th-month rice area destroyed by harmful insects has increased quickly. To date, more than 70,000 hectares have been ravaged by insects and blight."

In the southern provinces, along with continuing the transplanting of 10th-month rice, peasants have harvested more than 120,000 hectares of summer-fall rice.

"With regard to the growing of vegetables and industrial crops, again according to the General Statistics Department, as of 15 August the entire country had planted almost 450,000 hectares, an increase of 107,000 hectares over the same period last year. This includes 20,000 hectares in the previous 10 days."

To greet the coming national day and the new constitution, all localities should satisfactorily carry out the following immediate tasks:

--make full use of equipment and manpower to combat waterlogging for the 10th-month rice, and to protect the state and people's property.

--mobilize manpower to weed and fertilize ricefields.

--accelerate rice transplanting and the harvesting of the summer-fall rice in southern provinces.

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## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

**KIEN GIANG RICE**--Thanks to efforts in completing soil preparation at an early date and to sufficient rainfall, to date peasants in Kien Giang Province have been able to transplant 10th-month rice on 65,000 hectares, more than 30 percent of the planned acreage. Along with transplanting the 10th-month rice on the remaining area, they are now concentrating on caring for the summer-fall rice in an effort to achieve a high rice yield. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 11 Aug 79 BK]

**BAC THAI 10TH-MONTH RICE**--As of 5 August agricultural cooperatives in Bac Thai Province had transplanted nearly 42,100 hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 93.5 percent of the planned acreage on schedule. To date, they have also completed the first phase of weeding for some 13,600 hectares of rice and saved another 2,700 hectares from being destroyed by insects and blight. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 12 Aug 79 BK]

**NGHIA BINH RICE HARVEST**--By early August cooperatives and production collectives in Nghia Binh Province had reaped nearly 17,000 out of the total of more than 40,000 hectares of summer-fall rice. They are now striving to complete the harvest of rice on the remaining area by mid-August in order to avoid possible heavy rains and typhoons. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Aug 79 BK]

**AN GIANG RICE HARVEST**--As of 31 July cooperatives, production collectives and peasants in An Giang Province had reaped 10,000 hectares of summer-fall rice with an average yield of 2.3 tons per hectare. Chau Thanh and Phu Tan districts alone had accounted for 5,000 hectares. As of the same date An Giang Province had delivered 1,000 tons of paddy to state granaries. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Aug 79 BK]

**LAM DONG 10TH-MONTH RICE**--Lam Dong Province has sown and transplanted 16,072 hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 76 percent of the planned norm. To date, peasants in the province have completed the first phase of weeding for 10,025 hectares and the second phase of weeding for 4,800 hectares. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 12 Aug 79 BK]

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### DIFFICULTIES IN COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION SECTOR DISCUSSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Jul 79 pp 1, 4

/Article: "Communications and Transportation Work in the New Situation"/

/Text/ Along with industry and agriculture, communications and transportation is one of the most important economic sectors. Communications and transportation has the task of maintaining and completing the production of social products and bringing these products into the consumer sphere for production and for individuals. Because of this, it has a positive effect on constantly expanding and improving all social production. Concerning national defense, communications and transportation is also of strategic importance. Therefore, people often say that communications and transportation must advance somewhat.

In the past period, our communications and transportation sector has made great efforts in supporting production, combat and the lives of the people, including the times when there have been large, unexpected requirements. The material and technical bases have been strengthened somewhat and the network of communication lines has been restored, improved and expanded. The transportation forces and means have been increased from 1.6 to 9 times and the coastal routes have been increased 45 times as compared with before the war. The transformation of the private transportation forces has been virtually completed in the southern provinces. In particular, in the fight to defend the southwestern border, aid the Kampuchean revolution and defend our northern border against the invading Chinese troops, the communications and transportation sector has striven to satisfy the transportation requirements to support the mobile army on all the battlefields and provide support to win the fight.

But, in general, at present our communications and transportation is still a weak element and does not have the strength to satisfy the continually increasing transportation requirements; when there are unexpected requirements, many difficulties are usually encountered.

The reason for the above situation is that the material and technical base of communications and transportation is still insufficient, weak and backward. There is a serious loss of balance in the installations that repair the means of transportation, there is a shortage of spare parts and few things are

produced in the country. Management still has many shortcomings. The communications and transportation network in general and in each zone, especially in southern Vietnam, has not been organized rationally. The division of labor and decentralization among the transportation forces still have deviate points. Transportation has coordinated two-way goods very little. The use of transportation agents and transportations federations has not been expanded. Technical management of the means of transportation and cargo handling equipment is not good. Maintenance and repair of the means of transportation is not under strict technical management regulations. Transportation guidance still runs after ensuring quantity and has not built a synchronized base and management organization in order to fulfill the economic and technical norms. Socialist cooperation between the railroad, land, river and ocean transport sectors and between the transportation sectors and the agencies of the owners of the goods based on the economic plans and contracts is not good.

At present, people throughout the country are concentrating their efforts on promoting socialist transformation and construction. At the same time, they must strengthen national defense capabilities and prepare for combat in order to defend the fatherland. The above situation requires that the communications and transportation sector strive to strengthen its material and technical base and, at the same time, make an effort to improve management with the aim of manifesting the existing and latent capabilities to the greatest extent possible and satisfying and providing the best support possible for the production and combat requirements and the requirements concerning the lives and travels of the people.

In order to fulfill the above tasks, above all, ocean transportation must be promoted and expanded and this must be regarded as the spearhead of communications and transportation, which includes the system of ports and the ocean vessel units that operate domestically and cross ocean, in order to maintain communications and transport commodities between northern and southern Vietnam and support the expansion of foreign trade with foreign countries. The railroad transport capabilities and the capabilities for transporting commodities long distances in the country and bringing goods to the localities served by the railroads must be quickly improved. River transport must be greatly expanded in order to increase the volume of imported goods arriving by ship at the ports, ensure transportation within the country and bring goods to the districts in the lowland, midland and mountain provinces and to the villages in the Mekong Delta with the aim of supporting agricultural production and capital construction. The highways must be managed well and upgraded, the truck transport forces of the communications and transportation sector, of the economic sectors and of the localities must be rearranged and the short-run transportation requirements in each zone and locality must be satisfied to support the mountain and border provinces and the new economic zones. Air transport must be expanded and the domestic passenger routes must be maintained and gradually linked with those of foreign countries. An oil pipeline network must be quickly constructed and the reserve and distribution storehouses must be consolidated and expanded in order to support the transport of fuel from the coastal storehouses to deep within the various zones in order to support the economy and national defense.

In building and expanding the communications and transportation system, strengthening the material and technical base of the transportation sectors and building and expanding, in a balanced and synchronized way, the system of roads, transportation forces and means, industrial repair installations and new roads, piers, storehouses and freight handling equipment, attention must be given to coordinating the requirements for supporting economic expansion and the requirements for consolidating national defense based on a relatively long-term plan.

But in our country's present general economic conditions, above all, an effort must be made to manifest the latent and existing capabilities by strengthening and improving management. This is an enveloping and urgent measure that will allow communications and transportation to expand as quickly as possible with the aim of satisfying the present large and urgent transportation requirements.

The communications and transportation network must be reorganized based on using the railroad and ocean lines for long-distance runs and using the river and truck lines to transport goods from the stations and ports to points deep within the country. There must be a rational division of labor and decentralization among the transportation sectors, among the central and local transportation forces and among the public transportation forces, main-force transportation forces and special-use forces for the economic sectors in order to make full use of the transportation capabilities in the best way possible, with particular attention given to the southern provinces.

Freight handling and the organization of storehouses is a very important element in the transportation chain and at present it is a weak element. Because of this element, there is a great waste of transportation forces and means, means of transportation are detained for long periods, turnaround times are slow and train cars and barges are turned into storehouses. If we satisfactorily solve the freight handling problem and reduce the time the cargo sits waiting to be loaded and unloaded, clearly the productivity of the means of transportation will increase half again as much. The present problem is to build many more storehouses for the economic sectors that have many goods and intermediate storehouses for the communications and transportation in order to increase freight handling productivity and free the means of transportation quickly.

The repair and construction of means of transportation, freight handling equipment and construction equipment for communications and transportation is an element that has lost balance in the face of the ever growing requirements. At present, the main task of the communications and transportation sector's industrial enterprises is to concentrate on repairing things and consider the repair and production of spare parts as their main task.

In communications and transportation at present, another important problem that must be solved is to actively improve the quality of transportation that supports the travels of the people. At present, most train passengers are workers, cadres and soldiers who are going to work, students who are going to school and people who are going to build new economic zones. Passenger



transportation in the socialist system is not regarded as an expense as it is in capitalist countries but as a production support requirement. The travels of the people are an important need just like food, clothing, housing, education and other needs. However, in conditions in which our country is still encountering difficulties and means of transportation are still insufficient, we cannot satisfy all the requirements mentioned at the same time. However, there are some tasks that can be done well and done immediately and therefore we must concentrate on carrying out these tasks, such as improving the sale of tickets by every means possible in order to keep passengers from having to waste much time waiting in line and put a stop to corruption, theft and speculation in bus and train tickets, ensuring that there are enough places to wait at the train and bus stations so the passengers are not exposed to the rain and sun and ensuring that things are orderly and sanitary. On the busses and trains, in normal times there must be enough seats for the passengers and the trains that run at night must have lights. On long-distance trips there must be water for drinking and washing and there must be rest stations for the passengers along the way etc.

There are still many difficulties but if the management and organization of communications and transportation work is strengthened, the heavy responsibilities in the new situation will certainly be fulfilled, the commodity transport needs and people's travel needs will be satisfied and the economic relationships to provide timely support for production and combat will be maintained and this will contribute to increasing social labor productivity in building and defending our socialist fatherland. This task can be carried out well by strengthening organization and management and if the present slowness is soon overcome, the communications and transportation sector will certainly be successful in carrying out the tasks put forth by the party and state.

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## **TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS**

### **BRIEFS**

**AN GIANG BROADCAST NETWORK**--An Giang Province has set up another nine wired broadcast stations in various villages and agricultural cooperatives since early this year, thus bringing to 15 the number of village and cooperative level wired broadcast stations in the province. Thanks to the equipment supplied by the provincial radio station in addition to the necessary materials and land contributed by the local peasants, the wired broadcast network in the province has quickly been expanded. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 9 Aug 79 BK]

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## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Lương Bằng [NGUYEENX LUWOWNG BAWNGF], deceased

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; delegate to the 6th National Assembly; vice president of the SRV; he died of natural causes on 20 July 1979 at age 75. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 79 p 1)

Trần Ích Chấn [TRAAFX ICHS CHAAM]

Deputy head of the Dike Department, Ministry of Water Conservancy; his article "Proper Strengthening, Management and Protection of Dikes" appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 16 Jun 79 p 8)

Vũ Xuân Chiêm [VUX XUAAN CHIEEM], Major General

Vice minister of National Defense; on 17 July 1979 he attended a National Day reception at the Iraqi Embassy. (NHAN DAN 18 Jul 79 p 1)

Bùi Văn Chính [BUIF VAWN CHINHS], Major

Commander of the Air Force Hospital; his letter responding to a complaint concerning his hospital appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Jul 79 p 2)

Nguyễn Đình Doãn [NGUYEENX DINHF ZOANX]

Vice minister of communications and transportation; his article "Insuring Communications and Transportation To Defend the Border" appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 10 Jul 79 p 1)

Phạm Văn Diệp [PHAMJ VAWN DIEEPJ]

\*Director of the Communications and Transportation Service, Haiphong; on 30 May 1979 he attended a conference of the Communications and Transportation Trade Union held to discuss safeguarding supplies and preventing negative activities. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 10 Jun 79 p 8)

Kim Que<sup>^</sup> Dinh [KIM QUEES DINH]

\*Head of the Political Department of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education; recently he attended a rally to spur party development in colleges and vocational schools. (HANOI MOI 13 Jul 79 p 1)

Thích Trí<sup>^</sup> ~~Đ~~ [THICHS TRIS DOOJ]

President of the Unified Buddhist Association of Vietnam; he was included in the funeral committee for the deceased Nguyen Luong Bang. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 79 p 1)

Pham Van<sup>^</sup> ~~Đ~~ [PHAMJ VAWN DOONGF]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; premier of the SRV; he was included in the funeral committee for the deceased Vice President Nguyen Luong Bang. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 79 p 1)

Lê Van<sup>^</sup> Hiêp [LEE VAWN HIEEPJ], \*Colonel

His article "15 Years of Building and Maturation of the Air Defense Officers School" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Jul 79 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn<sup>^</sup> Hóp [NGUYEENX VAWN HOWPJ]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Dan Phuong District, Hanoi; his article "Dan Phuong District Is Preparing Conditions To Achieve Victory" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 28 Jun 79 p 3)

Pham Hùng [PHAMJ HUNGF]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; vice premier; he was included in the funeral committee for the deceased Vice President Nguyen Luong Bang. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 79 p 1)

Hoàng Văn<sup>^</sup> Khanh [HOANGF VAWN KHANHS], \*Major General

\*Commander of the Air Defense Branch; his article "The Air Defense Officers School Is Determined To Be Worthy of the Trust of the Party and People" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 17 Jul 79 p 3)

Pham Kim [PHAMJ KIM], Doctor

\*Deputy head of the Otorhinolaryngology Institute; his article "Care of Deaf Youngsters" appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 1 Jul 79 p 9)

Phan Lang [PHAN LANG]

\*Vice chairman of the State Inspection Commission; on 30 May 1979 he attended a conference of the Communications and Transportation Trade Union held to discuss safeguarding supplies and preventing negative activities. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 10 Jun 79 p 8)

[Note: In an earlier report this individual's name was spelled Phan Lan [PHAN LAN].

Lê Thanh Nghi [LEE THANH NGHI]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; vice premier; chairman of the State Planning Commission; he was included in the funeral committee for the deceased Nguyen Luong Bang. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 79 p 1)

Lê Văn Nhung [LEE VAWN NHUNG]

Secretary of the Communist Party Committee, An Giang Province; he was mentioned in an article on agricultural activities in his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Jul 79 p 2)

Đào Văn Nhượng [DAO VAWN NHUWONGJ]

\*Head of the River Transportation Department; his article "Experiences of the Haiphong River Transportation Enterprise in Safeguarding Supplies" appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 10 Jul 79 p 5)

Vũ Văn Quý [VUX VAWN QUYS]

Deputy head of the Post and Telecommunications General Department; member of the Central Flood and Typhoon Control and Countermeasures Command; his article "The Post and Telecommunications Sector Is Prepared To Provide Flood and Typhoon Countermeasures" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Jul 79 p 2)

Bùi San [BUIF SAN]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; secretary of the VCP Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; chairman of the People's Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; on 18 July 1979 he attended ceremonies in which medals from the Lao People's Republic were awarded to citizens of Binh Tri Thien Province. (NHAN DAN 20 Jul 79 p 4)

Lương Hữu Sác [LUWONG HUWUX SAWCS], \*Senior Colonel

Representing the Ministry of National Defense recently he attended a ceremony in which 40 teachers were transferred from the Ministry of Education for duty with the Ministry of National Defense in accordance with the general mobilization order. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 25 Jun 79 p 1)

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Vu Song [VUX SONG]

\*Director General in charge of economic problems in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 13 July 1979 he was present when Premier Pham Van Dong received the UN SRV-Aid Coordinator. (NHAN DAN 15 Jul 79 p 1)

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Ton Đức Thắng [TOON DUWCS THAWNGS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; president of the SRV; he was included in the funeral committee for the deceased Vice President Nguyen Luong Bang. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 79 p 1)

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Nguyễn Thị Thập [NGUYEENX THIJ THAAPJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; vice chairman of the National Assembly; she was included in the funeral committee for the deceased Vice President Nguyen Luong Bang. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 79 p 1)

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Nguyễn Hữu Thọ [NGUYEENX HUWUX THOJ]

Vice President of the SRV; he was included in the funeral committee for the deceased Vice President Nguyen Luong Bang. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 79 p 1)

Lam Ngọc Thu [LAAM NGOCJ THUJ]

\*Secretary of the Communist Party Committee, Cao Bang City; excerpts of a letter written by him on present day conditions in Cao Bang City appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Jul 79 p 1)

~  
Võ Thành Trinh [VOX THANH TRINH], Roman Catholic Priest

Standing Member of the Vietnam Committee of Patriotic and Peaceloving Catholics; he was included in the funeral committee for the deceased Nguyen Luong Bang. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 79 p 1)

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Phạm Đức Tú [PHAMJ DUWCS TUS]

\*Deputy head of the Education Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his article on reserve officers appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Jul 79 p 3)

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Lê Vinh [LEE VINH]

Deputy head of the Communications and Transportation Service, Ha Bac Province; his article "Ha Bac's Communications and Transportation Service Serves Production and Combat" appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 10 Jul 79 p 3)

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Nguyễn Xiển [NGUYEENX XIEENR]

Secretary of the Vietnam Socialist Party; vice chairman of the National Assembly; he was included in the funeral committee for the deceased Vice President Nguyen Luong Bang. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 79 p 1)



## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Tổ An [TOO AN]

Commercial Counselor of the SSV in the GDR; on 25 Jul 79 he attended the signing of an accord in Berlin on emergency aid. (NHAN DAN 27 Jul 79 p 1)

Đào Bá [DAOF BAS]

\*Head of the Communications and Transportation Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his article "Transport Communications at the District Level in Ha Nam Ninh Province" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Aug 79 p 2)

Hoàng Văn Ban [HOANGF VAWN BANR]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thanh Tri District, Hanoi; his article on improving cooperatives in his district appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 21 Jul 79 p 3)

Đặng Quốc Bảo [DAWNGJ QUOOC BAOR]

1st Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 24 Jul 79 he attended a conference in Hanoi to honor disabled veterans who distinguished themselves in action in the six northern province of the SRV against the Chinese invaders. (NHAN DAN 25 Jul 79 p 1)

Phan Văn Đáng [PHAN VAWN DANGS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Head of the Organization Department of the Central Committee of the VCP; his article "Some Ideas on Preparing for District, Province and Municipal Level Party Congresses" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Jul 79 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Đỉnh [NGUYEENX VAWN DINHS]

\*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thach That District, Hanoi; his article on plans to improve cooperatives in his district by 1982 appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 14 Jul 79 p 3)

Nguyễn Duy Gia [NGUYEENX ZUY GIA]

\*Director of the Hanoi State Bank; his interview on the production of consumer goods appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 17 Jul 79 p 5)

Nguyễn Văn Hàng [NGUYEENX VAWN HANGJ]

Head of the Agriculture Service, Thai Binh Province; his article "Thai Binh Promotes Hog Raising Under Present Conditions" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 27 Jul 79 p 2)

Đặng Vũ Hiệp [DAWNGJ VUX HIEEPJ], Major General

Vice Minister of National Defense; Deputy Chief of the Political General Department, VPA; on 24 Jul 79 he attended a conference in Hanoi to honor disabled veterans who distinguished themselves in action in the six northern provinces of the SRV against the Chinese invaders. (NHAN DAN 25 Jul 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Hoàn [NGUYEENX VAWN HOAN]

\*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dong Anh District, Hanoi; his article "Dong Anh Is Ready To Struggle Against and Overcome Nature and Enemy Caused Damage" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 19 Jul 79 p 3)

Nguyễn Khoa Diệu Hồng [NGUYEENX KHOA ZIEEUJ HOONGF]

\*Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Committee in Support of Korea; on 27 Jul 79 she attended a film showing at the DPRK Embassy. (NHAN DAN 28 Jul 79 p 4)

Đặng Đình Huân [DAWNGJ DINHF HUAANS]

\*President of the Military Medical College; this issue carries an article by him to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the college. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 1-2, Jan-Apr 79 pp 4-11)

Tô Xuân Kha [TOO XUAAN KHA]

\*Head of Police Department 1, Ministry of Interior; his article "Some Aspects of Household Registration" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 79 p 3)

Vũ Ky [VUX KYF]

Curator of the Ho Chi Minh Museums; on 3 Aug 79 he accepted a photographic essay from the Polish Ambassador of Ho Chi Minh's visit to Poland in 1957. (NHAN DAN 5 Aug 79 p 1)

Đặng Văn Ky [DAWNGJ VAWN KYR]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Ly Nhan District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his article "Three Years of Applying Veterinary Technical Advances in Ly Nhan District" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 79 p 3)

Trần Lâm [TRAANF LAAM]

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Chairman of the Vietnam Broadcasting and Television Commission; Member of the Presidium of the Committee for the Defense of World Peace; Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with Afro Asian People; \*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam-Japan Friendship Association; on 1 Aug 79 he departed on a friendship visit to Japan. (NHAN DAN 2 Aug 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Luân [NGUYEENX VAWN LUAAN]

Director of the Public Security Service, Hanoi; his article marking the anniversary of the People's Armed Public Security Forces appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 20 Jul 79 p 2)

Đinh Lữ [DINH LUW]

\*Secretary of the VCP Committee of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; spoke at ceremonies in Hanoi on 27 April 1979 to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Institute of Literary Studies, Vietnam Social Science Commission. (TAP CHI VAN HOC No 3, May-Jun 79 pp 153-154)

Trần Kiêm Lý [TRAANF KIEEM LYS]

\*Secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Democratic Party Committee; recently he was reelected to this position. (NHAN DAN 31 Jul 79 p 4)

Thép Mới [THEPS MOWIS]

Deputy Editor-in-chief of the newspaper NHAN DAN; on 28 Jul 79 he attended the arrival in Hanoi of a delegation from the Lao newspaper SIANG PASASON. (NHAN DAN 29 Jul 79 p 1)

Trần Minh Nguyệt [TRAANF MINH NGUYEETJ]

\*Vice President of the Women's Federation, Kien Giang Province; her article "For One Year the Women of Kien Giang Have Supported the 'New Women Build and Defend the Fatherland' Movement" appeared in the cited source. (PHY NU VIETNAM 13-19 Jun 79 p 5)

Nguyễn Hữu Phong [NGUYEENX HUWUX PHONG]

\*Acting director of the Coal Science and Technology Research Center; he is the author of an article in this issue on determining the future course of action for the Center. (TO QUOC No 7, Jul 79 pp 20-22)

Đoàn Phương [DOANF PHUWOWNG]

Vice Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; recently he accompanied Political Bureau Member Vo Nguyen Giap on a visit to a Science and Technology exhibit. (NHAN DAN 31 Jul 79 p 1)

Lê Quý [LEE QUYS]

Deputy Head of the Vietnam Broadcasting and Television Commission; on 28 Jul 79 he headed a delegation from the Voice of Vietnam on a friendship visit to Laos. (NHAN DAN 31 Jul 79 p 1)

Lê Trọng Tấn [LEE TRONGJ TAANS], Lieutenant General

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Chief of Staff; on 2 Aug 79 he attended the departure for the USSR of Political Bureau Member Colonel General Chu Huy Man. (NHAN DAN 3 Aug 79 p 1)

Bùi Văn Thanh [BUIF VAWN THANH]

\*Counselor of the SRV Embassy in Laos; on 28 Jul 79 he attended the signing of an agreement on publication, printing and distribution [of publications] between the SRV and Laos. (NHAN DAN 31 Jul 79 p 1)

Cô Kim Thành [COOR KIM THANHF]

Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Quang Tri Thien Province; on 26 Jul 79 he attended a meeting to mark the anniversary of the armed uprising in Cuba. (NHAN DAN 28 Jul 79 p 4)

Nguyễn Hữu Thu [NGUYEENX HUWUX THUJ]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; his article "Local Industry and Consumer and Export Production" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Jul 79 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Tôt [NGUYEENX VAWN TOOTS]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Tay Ninh Province; recently he accompanied Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho on a tour of his province. (NHAN DAN 26 Jul 79 p 1)

Hoàng Tư Trai [HOANGF TUW TRAI]

\*Deputy Editor-in-chief of the Vietnam News Agency; on 28 Jul 79 he attended the arrival in Hanoi of a delegation from the Lao newspaper SIANG PASASON. (NHAN DAN 29 Jul 79 p 1)

Hồ Tôn Trinh [HOOF TOON TRINH] aka Hoang Trinh [HOANGF TRINH]

Deputy chief of the Institute of Literary Studies, Vietnam Social Science Commission; was elected a foreign member of the Hungarian Academy of Science at the Academy's 139th Congress held in May 1979 (TAP CHI VAN HOC No 3, May-Jun 79 p 156)

Trần Công Tuynh [TRAANF COONG TUYNH]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Thai Binh Province; his article "Using Scientific and Technical Advances in Agricultural Production in Thai Binh" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 3 Aug 79 p 3)

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